

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 29 Sept 1972

TO: ADDI

FROM: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ONNI Statement of Mission

*File:  
Director*

REMARKS:

Attached is a copy of letter to [REDACTED] from ONNI Director [REDACTED] forwarding a "rough draft" of statement of mission for the ONNI. [REDACTED] invites Agency comment on the draft.

[REDACTED] would appreciate having DDI comments on the draft mission statement by COB Tuesday, 3 October. I am sending copies of the draft statement to D/OCI, D/OER, and IRS with a request for views, and if possible I would like to talk with you about this late on Monday or perhaps Tuesday morning. *Done 30 Oct 72*

Also attached for background here are copies of (a) the Executive Order establishing ONNI, (b) the letter and attachment sent to Congress requesting funds, (c) a relevant excerpt from the minutes of the 16 August CCINC meeting.

Attachments: A/S

ACTION

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**OFFICE OF NATIONAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

September 26, 1972

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Mr. [REDACTED]  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Headquarters  
Washington, D. C.

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[REDACTED]

Your appointment as Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA) contact for CIA-Office of National Narcotics Intelligence (ONNI) liaison is welcomed and appreciated. I look forward to a positive relationship which will aid substantially the Government's war against drug abuse.

Enclosed you will find a rough draft setting forth the essential nature of the mission of the ONNI.

It will be appreciated if you will study this statement and then from the standpoint of the responsibilities of your organization, indicate whether it is acceptable to you in its present form. If it is not acceptable, feel free to set forth any suggested changes which you believe desirable. This, of course, includes additions and deletions or any other type of observations you care to make.

It will be appreciated if we could receive your views by October 6, 1972. Your response will receive careful consideration as we work out the finished form of this statement, which will be submitted to the Attorney General for approval.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,

[REDACTED]

Director

Enclosure

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OFFICE OF NATIONAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE  
MISSION

On July 27, 1972, President Nixon signed Executive Order No. 11676, directing the creation within the Department of Justice of an Office of National Narcotics Intelligence (ONNI). The Order reflects the fact that the narcotics intelligence effort of the United States is a national responsibility of the highest priority and recognizes that this effort has been hampered by fragmentation of responsibility and collection efforts among many agencies and a lack of coordination. Consequently, the Director of ONNI was assigned three specific mandates:

- (1) To establish and maintain a National Narcotics Intelligence System.
- (2) To insure the proper dissemination of narcotics-related intelligence data to officials at all levels of Government with responsibilities in the drug abuse area.
- (3) To insure the maximum feasible enforcement effort to prevent drug abuse in the United States.

The overall mission of ONNI is to provide for the maximum coordinated national effort in the collection, dissemination and evaluation of intelligence data, both foreign and domestic, on narcotics and dangerous drugs. In fulfilling this mission, ONNI will be primarily concerned with ascertaining and satisfying the needs of those engaged in the effort to halt the flow of illegal drugs into and within the United States, both on the operational and policy-making levels. Thus, ONNI is designed primarily as a service organization, to satisfy the requirements of other agencies.

In the first instance, ONNI will fulfill the critical need for a central receiving point and clearinghouse for all narcotics-related intelligence data collected by all components of the intelligence community. Thus, ONNI will assemble a comprehensive body of narcotics-related intelligence data that will yield answers as to the current status of effort in a given drug abuse area, what programs are planned, how problems are changing or likely to change, and what responses are called for on a nationwide or international basis. To do this, ONNI will need, on a timely and all-source basis, narcotics intelligence and related data from all concerned components of the Federal Government. ONNI will also cooperate with State, county and municipal agencies to increase communication, to exchange data, and to strengthen their intelligence capabilities. The creation and maintenance of such a National Narcotics Intelligence System will enable ONNI to be fully and effectively responsive to the needs of agencies at all levels of government - Federal, State and local.

There are many areas where ONNI intends to be of service to the narcotics intelligence effort. As the central repository for all intelligence data concerning narcotics, ONNI will be in a position to review ongoing collection activities to avoid duplications of effort. ONNI will also undertake to identify those areas

where gaps in available intelligence exist, to ascertain the needs of those who formulate enforcement and related policies, and to translate those gaps and needs into specific collection requirements.

ONNI will be unique in that it will not engage in intelligence collection activities; nor will it have law enforcement responsibilities. Thus, ONNI will be able to undertake and to furnish finished analyses, which have not been produced due to lack of sufficient time and resources. Some specific examples of studies presently needed are accurate assessments of illicit opium production figures, by country, and identification of the individuals who comprise the major international narcotics syndicates, their sources and routes of supply, and their domestic points of contact. Many other examples abound. In determining priorities for the production of these studies, as in all other matters of policy, ONNI will consult the views of all affected agencies. ONNI will also be in a position to inventory those components of the intelligence and law enforcement communities presently involved in the effort to curtail drug abuse, as well as to identify resources presently available, particularly resources in the private sector, which are not being utilized.

ONNI's major function, thus, will be to provide comprehensive intelligence support to criminal investigations, to other current enforcement activities and to those who establish policies for future efforts to control the international drug traffic. With regard to tactical intelligence, ONNI will serve as the intelligence support arm for officials with enforcement responsibilities at all levels of Government (primarily the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury at the Federal level). To carry out this responsibility, ONNI will operate a 24-hour Watch Center to provide immediate intelligence support to investigations and enforcement operations in progress.

ONNI's concerns will not be limited to tactical intelligence, however, nor will it provide intelligence support solely to agencies with enforcement responsibilities. ONNI will also provide comprehensive intelligence support to those in the public health field who are developing and planning additional capabilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons. ONNI will function both as a central focal point for all agencies with a need for narcotics intelligence data and as a vehicle for insuring that all components of the United States intelligence community, Federal, State, and local, play a more active and integrated role in the collection, analysis and exchange of narcotics-related data. Most important, ONNI will serve to insure that decisions rendered by officials at all levels of Government with regard to planning for and allocation of resources in the fight against drug abuse are based on the most comprehensive, accurate and meaningful data available.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, JULY 31, 1972

Throughout the Nation, citizens are engaged in a massive effort to maintain and improve the quality of our education, and to ensure that it keeps ahead of the growing challenges it faces in an ever more complex society. Our continued success as a Nation will depend in large measure on the readiness and capacity of our schools to meet their new tasks in new ways, while holding fast to the fundamental virtues of our democracy and the integrity of the learning process.

Now, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the period of October 22 through October 28, 1972, as American Education Week.

Education is the doorway to opportunity, and the theme of American Education Week, "Make Education Top Priority," carries with it a commitment to provide equal educational opportunity for every individual in this Nation. I urge all citizens to help our schools honor this commitment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.

RICHARD NIXON

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:12 a.m., July 27, 1972]

## Exemption From Mandatory Retirement

*Executive Order 11675. July 26, 1972*

### EXEMPTION OF JOHN S. PATTERSON FROM MANDATORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

John S. Patterson, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, will, during the month of July 1972, become subject to mandatory retirement for age under the provisions of section 8335 of title 5, United States Code, unless exempted therefrom by Executive order.

In my judgment, the public interest requires that Mr. Patterson be exempted from such mandatory retirement.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by subsection (c) of section 8335 of title 5, United States Code, I hereby exempt John S. Patterson from mandatory retirement for age until August 10, 1976.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House  
July 26, 1972

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:12 a.m., July 27, 1972]

NOTE: Executive Order 11675 was not issued in the form of a White House press release.

## Office of National Narcotics Intelligence

*Executive Order 11676. July 27, 1972*

### PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE OF NATIONAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This Administration is determined to eradicate the menace of drug abuse in America. Many steps have already been taken toward that end, including measures to restrict the flow of narcotics from abroad, to strengthen domestic law enforcement activities, to initiate programs for drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, and rehabilitation. I have now determined that a National Narcotics Intelligence System is a necessary next step in our campaign against illegal drug traffic, and that that system should be developed and maintained by a new office of National Narcotics Intelligence within the Department of Justice.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 5317 of Title 5 of the United States Code, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) The Attorney General of the United States shall provide for the establishment within the Department of Justice of an "Office of National Narcotics Intelligence." This Office shall be headed by a Director.

(b) The Director shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of a National Narcotics Intelligence System. In developing that system, the Director shall call upon other agencies of the Government to provide him with information, and such agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Director with all information that is pertinent to the development and maintenance of a National Narcotics Intelligence System. The Director shall also call upon State and local agencies to provide him with such information.

(c) The Director shall be authorized to provide narcotics intelligence to any Federal, State, or local official that the Director determines has a legitimate official need to have access to such intelligence. These functions shall be performed under the general supervision and direction of the Attorney General, and the Attorney General shall delegate to the Director such authority as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

SEC. 2. The Director shall cooperate with the Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in order to assist him in ensuring that all steps permitted by law are being taken by Federal, State, and local governments and, to the extent feasible, by private persons and organizations, to prevent drug abuse in the United States.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of Executive Order No. 11248 of October 10, 1965, as amended, is further amended by deleting "(13) Chairman, Price Commission," and by inserting in lieu thereof "(13) Director, Office of National Narcotics Intelligence."

SEC. 4. Each department and agency of the Federal Government shall, upon request and to the extent permitted by law, assist the Director of the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence in the performance of functions assigned to him by or pursuant to this order, and the Director may, in carrying out those functions, utilize the services of any other agencies, Federal and State, as may be available and appropriate.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House  
July 27, 1972

(Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:06 p.m.,  
July 27, 1972)

NOTE: The White House announced that the President was transmitting to the Congress a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$135.2 million to deal with the problem of drug abuse, including funds for the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence.

## THE PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE OF JULY 27, 1972

THE PRESIDENT. Now we will go forward with some questions if you like, please.

### BOMBING TARGETS IN NORTH VIETNAM

Q. Mr. President, you have said that it is against U.S. policy to bomb the dikes and dams in North Vietnam. Yesterday, the State Department acknowledged there had been incidental and inadvertent damage from the bombing nearby.

My question is this: Is it worth the risk of possible flooding or of having world opinion turn against us to bomb military targets near the dikes and dams?

THE PRESIDENT. I think your question perhaps could be better answered by my discussing the policy toward bombing of civilian installations in North Vietnam generally, and then coming down to the specifics of your question, in giving the general answer.

Some of you who were in Texas with me will recall that that question was raised at the Connally Ranch, and it was raised, actually, by an advocate of bombing dikes as to why we did not bomb dikes. And I said it had not been U.S. policy even before the bombing halt of 1968 to bomb the dikes, that it was not our policy now, that it would not be in the future, because it is the policy of the United States in all of its activities against North Vietnam to direct its attacks against military targets only.

That was the policy in the sixties and it is now the policy since we have had to resume the bombing for the purposes that I mentioned in my speech of May 8.

Now with regard to the situation, as the dikes are, we understand what we are confronted with here. This is approximately a 2,700-mile chain of installations, in-

cluding perhaps a half-dozen major dams which are the heart of the system, and then peripheral areas getting down to mounds, which have, of course, the purpose of controlling the floodwaters in that particular area.

If it were the policy of the United States to bomb the dikes, we could take them out, the significant part of them out, in a week. We don't do so for the reasons that I have mentioned, because we are trying to avoid civilian casualties, not cause them.

Now, with regard to the reports, reports that have come from Hanoi that there had been some damage to some parts of the dike system, I think it is important to note two things: One, there has been no report of any flooding; second, there has been no report of any strikes on the major dike areas.

What I am referring to is the big dams which are the heart of the system. There have been reports of incidental damage to some of the peripheral installations in this 2,700-mile system which covers the country of North Vietnam.

Now, under these circumstances, I think that it is well to keep in context first what our policy is, and second, what its effect has been. Our policy is not to bomb civilian installations and second, our restraint, it seems to me, rather than being subject to criticisms, should be subject to objective analysis and, it seems to me, a considerable amount of support.

As far as this matter is concerned, I think, too, it is time to strip away the double standard. I noted with interest that the Secretary General of the U.N., just like his predecessor, seized upon this enemy-inspired propaganda, which has taken in many well-intentioned and naive people, to attack what he called the American bombing of civilian installations and risking civilian lives, and yet not raising one word against deliberate bombing of civilian installations in South Vietnam.

Now just so the record will be kept straight—and it should be stated at this point—all of you ladies and gentlemen, of course, are aware of it, and you have printed it, and perhaps you will see fit to again in this context:

I just got a cable from Ambassador Bunker. I had asked him what had happened to civilians in the new offensive. You recall in my speech of May 8, I said that 20,000 civilian casualties, including women and children, had resulted because of the deliberate shelling of the cities and the slaughtering of refugees indiscriminately by the North Vietnamese.

The number is now 45,000, including women and children, of which 15,000 are dead.

I asked him for the number of refugees. It is higher than I had thought. There have been 860,000 made homeless by the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam, this newest invasion to date; 600,000 of them are still in their homes.

Looking back over the period of this very difficult war, we find that since 1965 there have been 600,000 civilian

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*See p. 2 of attachment*

The Speaker of the  
House of Representatives

Sir:

I ask the Congress to consider proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 in the amount of \$135,200,000 for drug abuse treatment, prevention, and law enforcement activities.

The details of this proposal are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with the comments and observations contained in that letter.

Respectfully,

Enclosure

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**SECRET**

Excerpt from the minutes of the 16 August 1972 meeting of the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control:

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[redacted] provided further background on the Office of [redacted] Narcotics Intelligence and introduced its Director, [redacted]. The new Office was created to be an all-source repository for narcotics intelligence. Its job is to analyze and disseminate drug information to enforcement agencies and other governmental consumers. [redacted] emphasized that his is to be a service organization which will have no independent collection capability.

**SECRET**